DARASELIYA, I.N., kand.med.nauk

Action of some products from intermediate metabolism on the heart. Sbor. trud. Med. nauch. ob-vo Abkh. 2:165-174 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy bol'nitsy imeni prof. A.A.Ostroumova Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Abkhazskoy ASSR (glavnyy vrach G.N.Nadareyshvili).
(HEART) (METABOLISM)

DARASELI[illegible]A, I.N., kand.med.nauk

"Transient complete atrioventicular block with Morgagni-Adams-Stokes attacks. Sbor. trud. Med. nauch. ob-vo Abkh. 2:260-264 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy bol'nitsy imeni prof. A.A.Ostroumova Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Abkhazskoy ASSR (glavnyy vrach G.N.Nadareyshvili).
(HEART BLOCK)

DARASELIYA, M. K.

Daraseliya, M. K.: "Basic soil conditioning in tea plantations", Byulleten' Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur, 1948, No. 3, p. 64-82.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

DARASELIYA, M. K.

"The Cultivation of Subtropical Crops in Red Soils and Podsol Soils of Georgia," 1949

DARASELIYA, M. K.

Red soils of the USSR and their use for growing subtropical plants; report at the 5th International Congress of Soil Scientists. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1954. 29 p. (55-44380)

S599.03505

1. Red soil. 2. Soils - Caucasus.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Subtropical. Tropical. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15832

Author : M.K. Daraseliya

Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Tea and Subtropical Cultures.

Title : A Contribution to the Problem of Nitrogen in Tea Plantations in the Light of Lysimetrical Investigations. (K probleme azota na chaynykh plantatsiyakh v svete lizimetricheskikh issledovaniy).

Orig Pub : Byul. Vses. n.-i. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur. 1956, No 4, 3-21.

Abstract : Through the extensive cultivation of tea red soil undergoes considerable change in both physical structure and in chemical and physico-chemical features. The organic matter content in them increases up to 3% in 25 years

Card 1/2

159

DARASELIYA, M. K.

"Soil Erosion and Problem Of Fertility Reclamation Of Washed Out Soild In Humid Subtropics of Georgia".

report submitted for the 7th Congress of International Society of Soil Science Madison, Wisconsin, 15-23 Aug 60.

DARASELIYA, M.K.

Measures for efficient utilization of soil moisture on tea plantations. Pochvovedenie no. 2:10-17 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chaya i subtropicheskikh kul'tur.
(Soil moisture) (Tea)

DARASELIYA, M.K., prof.; GVAZAVA, Sh.T., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Let us restore eroded soils. Zemledelie 27 no.6:24-25 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chaya i subtropicheskikh kul'tur.

CA

DAKASELIYA, N.A.

The development of azotobacter in the rhizosphere of the tea bush. N. A. Dataseliya. *Pedology* (U.S.S.R.) 1950, No. 1, 33-8. [In Russian] Disagrees with the view of those investigators who attribute the absence of azotobacter to the unsatn. of the exchange complex. Fertilization with mineral or animal manure stimulates development of azotobacter in the rhizosphere of the tea bush. More azotobacter is found in the rhizosphere of young bushes and its development is at its highest in September, dropping off in November. The higher concn. of azotobacter in the rhizosphere is explained by exudation of org. substances from the roots, irrespective of the acidity of the medium.

I. S. Joffe

1. DARASELIYA, N. A.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Microflora of the Rhizosphere of the Tea Bush", Byulleten' Vsesoyuzn. Nauchno-Issl. In-ta Chaya i Subtrop. Kul'tur (Bulletin of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Tea and Subtropical Crops), No 3, 1950, pp 42-58.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132, Unclassified.

1. DARASELIYA, N. A.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning the Microbiological Character of the Kolkhidskiy Lowland Soils in Connection with Their Melioration", Byulleten' Vsesoyuzn. Nauchno-Issl. In-ta Chaya i Subtrop. Kul'tur (Bulletin of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Tea and Subtropical Crops), No. 1, 1951, pp 124-132.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow,Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132, Unclassified.

~~DARASELIYA, N. A.~~
DARSELIYA, N.A.
Soil Microorganisms

Presence in the soil of bacteria which are antagonists to Phoma tracheifila, the causative agent of "mal secco." Mikrobiologiya 22, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

DARASELIYA, N.A.

Dynamics of microbiological processes in red soils of Georgian tea plantations. Pochvovedenie no.8:62-70 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya, agrotekhniki i melioratsii Akademii nauk GruzSSR.
(Georgia—Soils, Red) (Soil micro-organisms)

DARASELIYA, N.A.

Change in the number and composition of microflora following the application of some methods of soil fertility restoration to the eroded Red soils. Pochvovedenie no.10:17-24 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya, agrokhimii i melioratsii Gruzinskoy SSR.

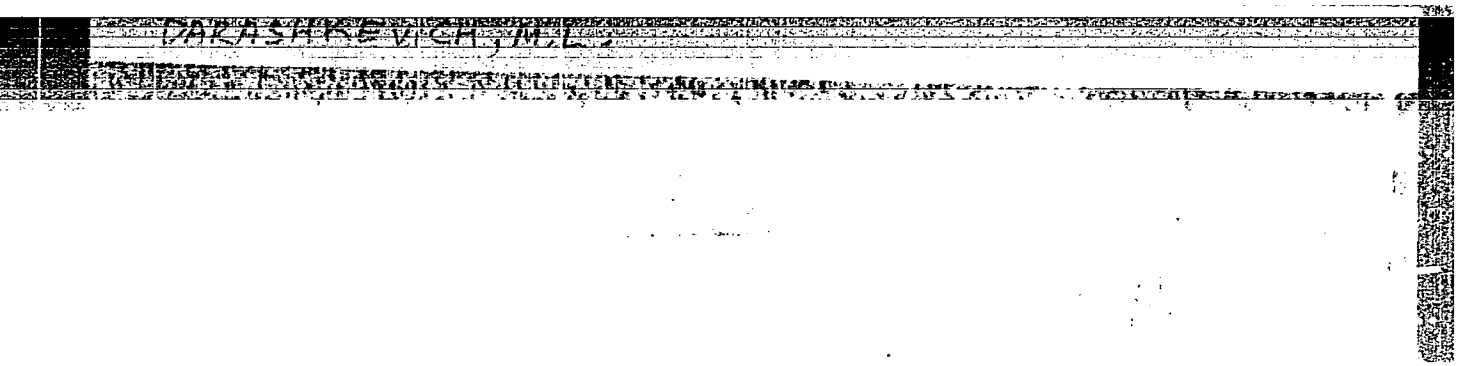
DARASELIYA, N.A.

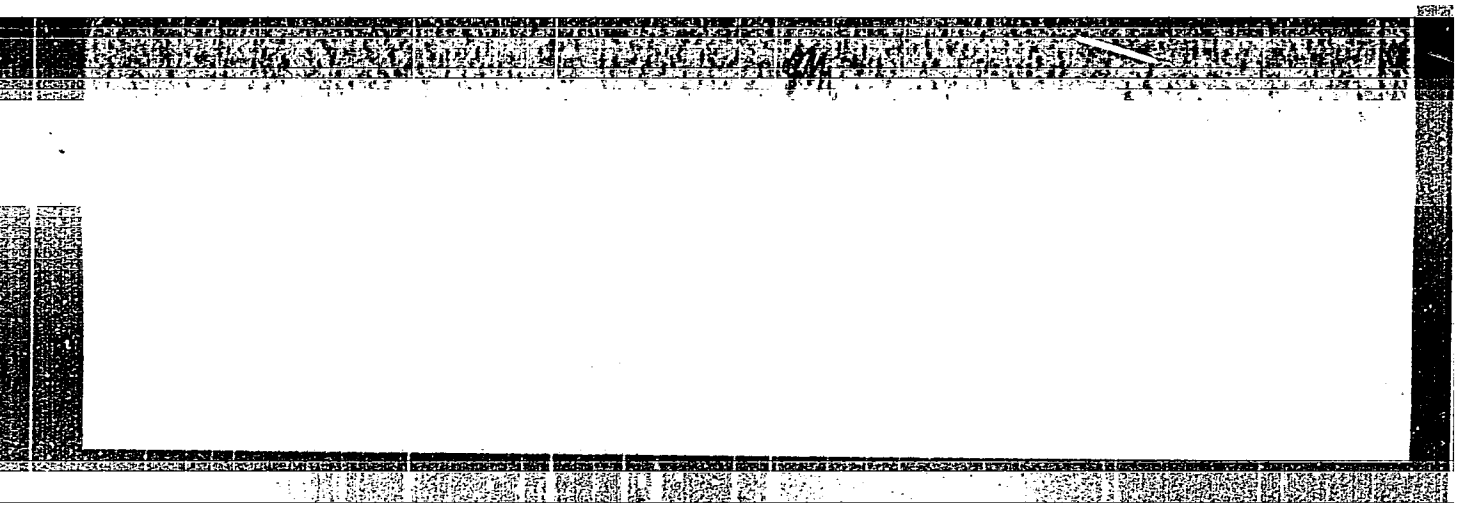
Nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms in the red soils of Georgia.
Pochvovedenie no.4:111-114 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya, agrokhimii i melioratsii g. Tbilisi.
(Georgia—Micro-organisms, Nitrogen-fixing)

VOYSHVILLO, Yevgeniy Kazimirovich; DARASHKEVICH, I.V., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn.red.

[Subject and significance of logic] Predmet i znachenie logiki. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Logic)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720002-6"

DARASHKOVICH, M.L.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12175

Author : Darashkevich M.L.
Inst : Moscow Chemico-Technological Instutute
Title : Quantitative Determination of Acetate Ions in Salts of Acetic Acid by the Chromatographic Method

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, No 22, 113-115

Abstract : For a quantitative determination of CH_3COO^- in CH_3COONa, $(CH_3COO)_2Mg$, $(CH_3COO)_2Ca$, $(CH_3COO)_2Mn$, $(CH_3COO)_2Co$, $(CH_3COO)_2Zn$, $(CH_3COO)_3Cr$, $(CH_3COO)_2Cd$, $(CH_3COO)_2Cu$, $(CH_3COO)_2Pb$ and $(CH_3COO)_2Hg$, chromatographic method is utilized. A solution in water is prepared using a sample of the salt having such a weight that on bringing up the volume to 100 or 200 ml a 0.1 N solution is obtained.

Card 1/2

V

DARASHKEVICH, M. L. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "~~The Obtainment of~~ Obtaining New Forms of Silicates from ~~Organosilicon~~ silicon organic Compounds." Mos, 1957. ~~15xppxnik~~ 14 pp with graphs, 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Mos Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev, Chair of Analytic Chemistry), 120 copies (KL, 27-57, 105)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; DAMASHKEVICH, M.L.

Synthesis of new silicates from silicon organic compounds as the starting material. Trudy MKHTI no.24:327-332 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Silicon organic compounds)

DARASHKEVICH, M L.

N. N. Tishina, K. A. Andrianov, S. A. Golubtsov, M. I. Kafyrov and R. L. Darashkevich, "The Reaction of Phenylizing the Trichlorsilane."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1958.
Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 238-240 (USSR)

S/661/61/000/006/033/081
D205/D302

AUTHORS: Khananashvili, L. M., Chivikova, A. N., Kreshkov, A. P. and Darashkevich, M. L.

TITLE: Interaction of alkoxysilanes with inorganic compounds

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii. no. 6: Doklady, diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len., 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 159-161

TEXT: For investigation of the interaction products the thermographic method was applied. The thermogram of the interaction product of methyl triethoxysilane with an aqueous solution of sodium aluminate showed that the product was a chemical compound and not a mixture. Physico-chemical investigations of the interaction products of silico-organic and inorganic compounds allow the conclusion that in their structure and composition they are similar to ordinary

Card 1/2

Interaction of alkoxysilanes ...

silicates and can be regarded as synthetic silicates differing from the simple silicates by the presence of organic radicals in their composition. It was stated in the lecture given previously (Proceedings of this Conference, no. 1, p. 178) that in the interaction of trimethyl alkoxysilanes with phosphorous petoxide tris(trimethylsilyl)phosphate was formed. In fact, in the infrared spectrum of the product the maxima characteristic for the bonds C-H in CH_3, $(CH_3)_3Si$ and P-O bond were revealed. M. G. Voronkov (IKhS AN SSSR, Leningrad), R. Kh. Freydlina (INEOS AN SSSR, Moscow) and S. N. Borisov (VNIISK, Leningrad) took part in the discussion. S. N. Borisov mentioned similar work performed by him. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical Technological Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev)

DARAZ, Boleslaw

The problem of anorexia nervosa from the endocrinological viewpoint. Endokr. pol. 14 no.4:335-342 '63.

1. I Klinika Poloznictwa i Chorob kobiecych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr T. Bulski.

(ANOREXIA NERVOSA) (17-KETOSTEROIDS)
(CORTISONE) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)
(ESTROGENS) (GONADOTROPINS, PITUITARY)

ZACZEK, Tadeusz; DARAZ, Boleslaw.

A case of abdominal pregnancy at term. Ginek. pol. 34 no.5: 631-636 '63.

1. Ze Szpitala Wojewodzkiego - Oddzial Ginekologiczno-Poloznicy w Rzeszowie. Ordynator: dr. med. T.Zaczek.

DARAZHIO, G.N.; KOZLOVA, T.D.

Radiation-type drying room with gas heating. Trakt.i sel'-khozmash. no.10:39-42 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Traktorosel'khozmash.
(Drying apparatus)

DARAZHIO, G.N.

KOZLOVA, P.K., inzhener; LEONOVA, I.N., inzhener; ISAKOVA, S.B., inzhener; DARAZHIO, G.N., inzhener.

Weatherproof lacquer-paint coatings on agricultural machines. Sel'khozmashina no.12:27-29 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Agricultural machinery--Painting)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.

Equipment for painting by the airless spray method. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.3:81-85 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(United States—Painting, Industrial—Equipment and supplies)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

Improvment of painting methods and new types of industrial painting equipment. (survey of foreign literature). Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:82-92 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Painting, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

Improved methods for treating the surface of metals prior to coloring. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no. 6:78-83 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Metals--Finishing)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

New methods and instruments for testing paint coatings and materials.
Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:79-83 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Paint materials—Testing)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

Modernization of industrial painting equipment and methods of painting. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:77-86 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Painting, Industrial—Equipment and supplies)

S/081/61/000/021/087/094
B107/B147

AUTHORS: Vetukhnovskiy, Z. B., Darashio, G. N., Rakhlina, Z. V.

TITLE: New methods and devices for testing varnish coatings and materials (Survey of foreign publications)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21,1961, 460, abstract 21P143 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1961, 79-83)

TEXT: This is a brief description of new methods and devices for testing varnish coatings and materials basing on a survey of foreign publications. 9 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

Equipment for painting articles by the flow coating method.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:81-88 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Painting, Industrial—Equipment and supplies)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.

Preparation of surface and industrial painting in France. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:85-86 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(France--Painting, Industrial)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

Improvement of painting equipment and painting methods; review of foreign literature. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:87-93 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Paint machinery) (Painting, Industrial)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

Improved painting equipment and methods; review of foreign literature. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.6:81-86 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Painting, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)

DARAZHIO, G.N.

Seminar on the problems of the preparation of the surface of articles for galvanic and paint and varnish coatings. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:88 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Painting, Industrial)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.

New paint equipment (survey of foreign literature).
Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:77-80 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Paint machinery)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; USHAKOVA, V.I.

Improving the methods of the preparation of metal surfaces for painting. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.6:44-49 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Protective coatings) (Metals--Finishing)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; USHAKOVA, V.I.

Information on the improved methods for industrial painting of articles and on painting equipment; literary review. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:69-72 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

DUBROVA, B.M.; BURENKOVA, N.V.; VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

Foreign science and technology. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:81-86 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.; DARAZHIO, G.N.; RAKHLINA, Z.V.

New methods and devices for testing protective coatings.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:84-87 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

L 04962-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6006726 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/001/0085/0088

AUTHOR: Vetukhnovskiy, Z. B.; Darazhio, G. N.; Ushakova, V. I.

23
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Instruments and methods for testing paint and varnish coatings

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1966, 85-88

TOPIC TAGS: protective coating, paint, varnish

ABSTRACT: The article reviews foreign and Soviet literature on the instruments and methods of testing organic coatings. The following items are discussed: instruments for measuring the hardness; instruments for determining the wear resistance; adhesiometer; measurement of the porosity of the coatings; viscometer; thickness gage; study of the sedimentation of pigments by means of x-ray absorption; microscopic study of systems of organic coatings; quantitative evaluation of the discoloration of coatings; measurement of surface roughness; electrochemical tests of the protective properties of coatings; study of coatings under various climatic conditions; comparison of results of accelerated and natural tests.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 018

Card 1/1

Distr: 4E3d

Determination of the mole ratio of the bath in aluminum electrolysis cells by means of crystal optics. Ervin Becker, Vera Samsál, and József Darázs. *Fémipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei* 1956, [illegible]. A sample was taken before the anode effect took place. For a satisfactory crystn. process the sample was cooled slowly, was granulated, and then examd. by a polarization microscope. The mole ratio was then calcd. from the structural components and their relation to one another. The results were of greater accuracy when a quartz plate was inserted between the slide and the analyzer. Felicitas D. Goodman

J.T. 1/1

BELORUSETS, Ye.Sh.; DARBIN', V.Ya.

Effect of the winter 1955/56 on the state of trees in Kiev.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.32:10-11 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. T.G.Shevchenko.
(Kiev--Trees) (Plants--Frost resistance)

MATVEYEV, B.V., inzh.; DARBINYAN, A.T., inzh.

Electric silicatization of soils for foundation beds under mine winches. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.6:13-15 Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Donetski, PromstroyNIIproyekt.

DARBINYAN, B.L., inzh.; CHATINYAN, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

New method for forming an oxide film on cold rolled steel used in electrical engineering. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.5:59-62 My '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Steel)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

L 12864-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4
RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3002636 S/0171/63/016/003/0247/0256

74
72

AUTHOR: Avetyan, M. G.; Darbinyan, E. G.; Matsoyan, S. G.

TITLE: Investigations in the area of cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 24. Study of the copolymerization of propenylisopropenylketone and vinylisobutenylketone with acrylonitrile, vinylidene chloride and 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 16, no. 3, 1963, 247-256

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic polymerization, copolymerization, propenylisopropenylketone, vinylisolutenylketone, acrylonitrile, vinylidene chloride, 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine

ABSTRACT: The copolymerization of propenylisopropenylketone (PIK) and vinylisobutenylketone (VIK) with acrylonitrile (AN), vinylidene chloride (KHV) and 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine (MVP) in the presence of benzoyl peroxide was investigated. The polarity (e) and specific activity (Q) of the monomers was determined, the copolymerization constants y sub 1 and y sub 2 were calculated and found to decrease in magnitude for the following pairs of monomers: VIK - AN greater than PIK - AN greater than VIK - MVP greater than PIK - MVP greater than PIK - KHV greater than VIK - KHV. The variance in the copolymerization of the monomers as affected by

Card 1/2

L 12864-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002636

2

their polarity and activity is discussed. In the copolymerization of substituted divinylketones with vinyl monomers, cyclization with the formation of cyclopentanone rings in the main chain of the copolymer takes place in addition to vinyl copolymerization: (PIK - KHV 60.5% cyclization; PIK - AN 21.5%). "IR spectra of the copolymers were taken by A. V. Mushegyan on the IKS - 14 instrument in paste and in mineral oil." Orig. art. has: 9 tables, 3 figures, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jan63 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 22587-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5004996 S/0171/64/017/004/0412/0419

AUTHOR: Matsoyan, S. G.; Avetyan, M. G.; Darbinyan, E. G.

TITLE: Investigations in cyclic polymerization and copolymerisation. XXXI. Study of radical polymerisation of Beta-alkyl-substituted divinylketones

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR, Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 412-419

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, ketone

Abstract: Polymerization of β-ethyldivinylketone, β-n-propyldivinylketone, β, β-methylethyldivinylketone, β, β-diethyldivinylketone, β, β-pentamethylenedivinylketone, and β, β-methyltertbutyldivinylketone in bulk and in solutions containing benzoyl peroxide and azoisobutyric acid dinitrile was studied. It was found that the total polymerization rate of substituted divinylketones is proportional to the monomer concentration to the first power and the square root of the initiator concentration. The activation energies of polymerization of β, β-methylethyldivinylketone and β, β-pentamethylenedivinylketone are 25.26 and 28.34 kcal/mole, respectively. Polymerization of substituted divinylketones proceeds by cyclization of two monomer molecules and, depending on the nature of the alkyl substituent, leads to the formation of five- or six-membered rings in the main polymer chain. Orig. art. has 2 formulas, 5 graphs, and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 22587-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004996

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 2/2

AVETYAN, M.G.; DARBINYAN, E.G.; SAAKYAN, Al'b.A.; KINOYAN, F.S.; MATSOYAN, S.G.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 17: Radical polymerization of substituted divinge ketones. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.1:3-9 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

DARBINYAN, G.A.

Tthe water cycle and development of annual spring plants. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 4 no.10:949-963 '51. (MLRA 9:8)
(Soil moisture) (Armenia--Plants, Cultivated)

DARBINYAN, G.A.

Visible structural indicators of the second stage of development of annual plants. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki 7 no.6:33-46 Je '54. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Sektor zashchity rasteniy AN Arm. SSR.
(Growth (Plants)) (Annuals (Plants))

DARBINYAN, G.A.

Effect of environment on structural indexes of the second (photo) stage of development of annual plants. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'-khoz.nauki 7 no.12:49-58 D '54. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Sektor zashchity rasteniy AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Growth (Plants)) (Annuals (Plants)) (Botany--Morphology)

DARBINYAN, G.A.

Structure of flowering of annual plants with branching stems.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki 9 no.7:23-36 Jl '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1.Sektor zashchity rasteniy Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Plants, Flowering of) (Annuals (Plants))

CHALTYKYAN, O.A.; CHTYAN, G.S.; DARBINYAN, G.A.

Possibility and accuracy of determining the rate of oxidation for cuprous chloride in a complex salt solution by measuring the conductivity. Nauch.trudy Erev.un.no.53:95-103 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Copper chlorides) (Oxidation)

DARBINYAN, G.

Increase norm research work in agriculture. Sots. trud 7 no.10:100-101 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Agriculture—Production standards)

DARBINYAN, G. L.

Melik-Adamyan, A. A. and Darbinyan, G. L. "Investigations of the effectiveness of treatment at the Dzhermuk spa in the 1940, 1942, and 1943 seasons", in the collection: Bal'neo-klimatich, kurort Dzhermuk, Issue 1, Yerevan, 1948, p. 211-24.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, NO. 2, 1949).

MNATSAKANOV, T.S., zasl.deyat.nauki, prof.; KATANYAN, A.A., doktor med.nauk, dotsent; DARBINYAN, G.L., kand.med.nauk; NARGIZYAN, G.A.

Clinical observations of the cardiovascular reaction in patients with hypertension of the first and second stages being treated at the Dzhermuk health resort. Vop.kardiol. no.1:37-48 '56. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Fak.terap. kliniki Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (HYPERTENSION) (DZHERMUK--HYDROTHERAPY)

DARBINYAN, G.L., assistent

State of vascular permeability in rheumatism. Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:205-209 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. kafedroy prof. T.S. Mnatsakanov) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD VESSELS--PERMEABILITY)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

DARBINYAN, M., zaveduyushchiy.

More, better, and diversified radio receivers. Radio no.10:21-22 O '53.
(MLRA 6:10)

1. Radiootdel Moskovskogo tsentral'nogo univermaga.
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

DARBINYAN, M.

Cooperation between trade and industry. Sov. torg. no.9:7-11 S '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Zamestitel'kommercheskogo direktora Moskovskogo TSentral'nogo univermaga.

(Russia--Manufacturers) (Wholesale trade)

DARBINYAN, M.

Are intermediary outlets necessary? Sov. torg. no.4:51-52 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Zaveduyushchim otdelom Moskovskogo TSentral'nogo univermaga.
(Retail trade)

DARBINYAN, M.

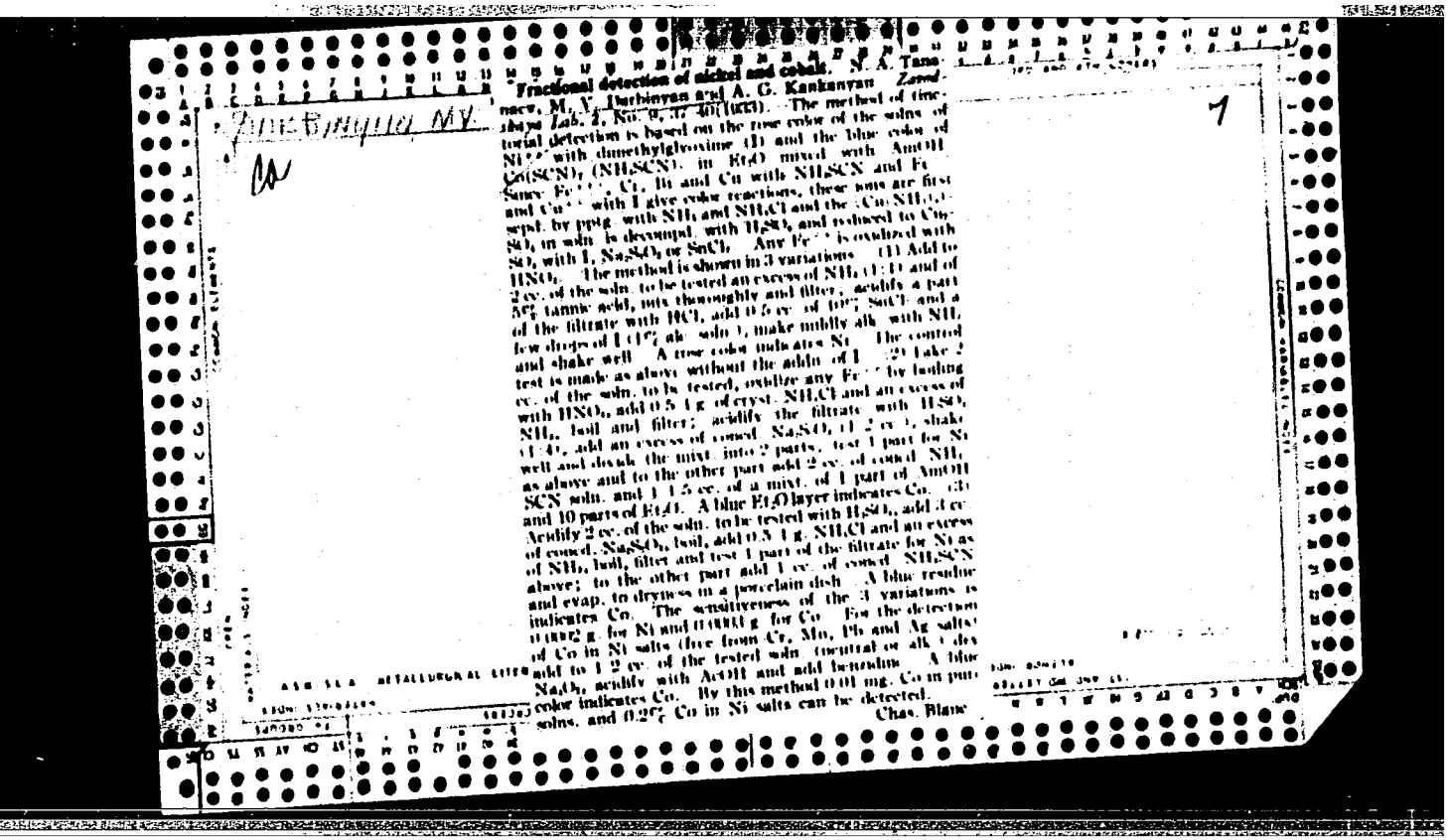
Wholesale bases should have a greater part in the supply of goods.
Sov. torg. no.9:12-14 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kommercheskiy direktor Moskovsko-Rizhskogo univermaga.
(Wholesale trade)

DARBINYAN, M.

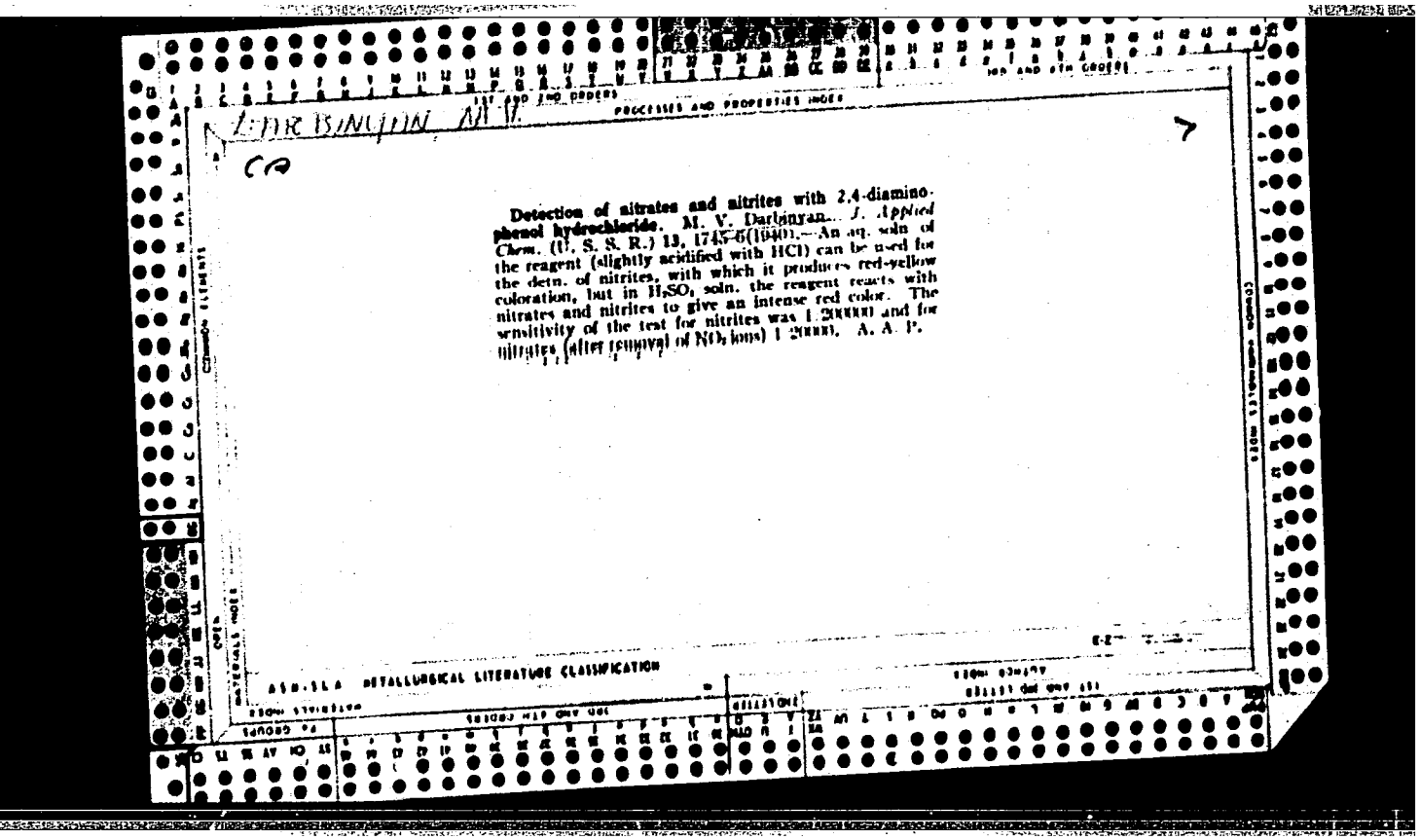
Commercial agreements and the route of goods. Sov.torg. 35 no.1: 17-22 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kommercheskiy direktor Moskovsko-Leninsko-Leninskogo univermaga. (Russia--Commerce)



Fractional detection of nickel and cobalt. S. A. Tana-nace, M. V. Darbinyan and A. G. Kankanyan *Zavod. skaya Lab.* 2, No. 6, 42-40 (1933). The method of fractional detection is based on the rose color of the salts of Ni^{++} with dimethylglyoxime (I) and the blue color of Co(SCN)$_2$ (NH$_4$SCN in Et$_2$O) mixed with AmOH. Some Fe^{+++}, Cr, Bi and Cu with NH$_4$SCN and Fe^{++} and Cu^{++} with I give color reactions, these ions are first ppt. by ppg. with NH$_3$ and NH$_4$Cl and the Cu(NH$_3$)$_4$SO$_4$ in soln. is decompd. with H$_2$S, and reduced to Cu$_2$S, with I, Na$_2$SO$_3$ or SnCl$_2$. Any Fe^{++} is oxidized with HNO$_3$. The method is shown in 3 variations. (1) Add to 2 cc. of the soln. to be tested an excess of NH$_3$ (1:1) and of 3% tannic acid, mix thoroughly and filter; acidify a part of the filtrate with HCl, add 0.5 cc. of 10% SnCl$_2$ and a few drops of I (1% alc. soln.), make mildly alk. with NH$_3$ and shake well. A rose color indicates Ni. The control test is made as above without the addn. of I. (2) Take 2 cc. of the soln. to be tested, oxidize any Fe^{++} by boiling with HNO$_3$, add 0.5 g. of cryst. NH$_4$Cl and an excess of NH$_3$, boil and filter; acidify the filtrate with H$_2$SO$_4$ (1:4), add an excess of concd. Na$_2$SO$_3$, (1-2 cc.), shake well and decant the mixt. into 2 parts, test 1 part for Ni as above and to the other part add 2 cc. of concd. NH$_4$SCN soln. and 1-1.5 cc. of a mixt. of 1 part of AmOH and 10 parts of Et$_2$O. A blue Et$_2$O layer indicates Co. (3) Acidify 2 cc. of the soln. to be tested with H$_2$SO$_4$, add 3 cc. of concd. Na$_2$SO$_3$, boil, add 0.5 g. NH$_4$Cl and an excess of NH$_3$, boil, filter and test 1 part of the filtrate for Ni as above; to the other part add 1 cc. of concd. NH$_4$SCN and evap. to dryness in a porcelain dish. A blue residue indicates Co. The sensitiveness of the 3 variations is 0.0002 g. for Ni and 0.0001 g. for Co. For the detection of Co in Ni salts (free from Cr, Mo, Pb and Ag salts) add to 1-2 cc. of the tested soln. (neutral or alk.) 1 drop of 10% Na$_2$S, acidify with AcOH and add benzidine. A blue color indicates Co. By this method 0.01 mg. Co in pure solns. and 0.2% Co in Ni salts can be detected.

Chas. Blanc



Detection of nitrates and nitrites with 2,4-diamino-phenol hydrochloride. M. V. Darbinyan. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1745-6(1940).—An aq. soln of the reagent (slightly acidified with HCl) can be used for the detn. of nitrites, with which it produces red-yellow coloration, but in H_2SO_4 soln. the reagent reacts with nitrates and nitrites to give an intense red color. The sensitivity of the test for nitrites was 1:200000 and for nitrites (after removal of NO_3 ions) 1:20000. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DARBINYAN, M.V.

Investigations on serpentine processing methods. Report 2. [with summary in English]. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Est.nauki no.4:3-23 '47. (MLRA 9:8)

(Serpentine) (Chlorination)

DARBINYAN, M.V.

New thermic method for obtaining magnesium from serpentine. Dokl. AN Arm.SSR 6 no.3:71-76 '47. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan. Predstavleno G.Kh. Bunyatyanom.
(Magnesium) (Serpentine)

DARBINYAN, M. V.

Darbinyan, M. V. - "Treating sevan magensite with sulfuric acid", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Yerevansk. gos. un-t im. Molotova), Vol. XXVIII, 1948, p. 59-65, (Resume in Armenian).

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

DARBINYAN, M. V.

DARBINYAN, M. V. -- "Investigation in the Field of Obtaining Magnesium Salts and Metallic Magnesium from Carbonates and Silicates of Magnesium Ores." Sub 5 May 52, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720002-6"

DARBINYAN M. V.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Compounds C-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8447

Author : Darbinyan, M. V. and Arutyunyan, A. A.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR
Title : An Iodometric Method for the Determination of Cadmium

Orig Pub : Izv. AN ArmSSR, Section on Physicomathematical, Natural, and Industrial Sciences, 1956, Vol 9, No 2, 23-29 (Summary in Armenian)

Abstract : 1. The solution to be analyzed is treated with an excess of NH_3 (or made alkaline with NaOH), heated, and an excess of a saturated solution of $CS(NH_2)_2$ (5-15 ml) is added, and the mixture refluxed for 3-5 min. The yellow precipitate of CdS which is formed is filtered off and washed with water (5-6 times). The filter with the precipitate is transferred to the flask in which the precipitation was carried out, a known amount of 0.1 N I_2 solution is added, the flask is stoppered, and the solution allowed to stand 10-20 min. (preferably in a dark place). On completion of the reaction, the excess I_2 is titrated with 0.1N $Na_2S_2O_3$, starch being added towards the end of the titration.

Card 1/2

-24-

Barbinyan M.V.

USSR/Kinetics - Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18605

Author : M.V. Barbinyan, S.G. Shekoyan.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Armenian SSR.
Title : Possibility of Silico-Thermal Reduction of Magnesium from Magnesium Silicates.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN Arm.SSR, Fiz.-matem., yestestv. i tekhn. n., 1956, 9, No 4, 25-31.

Abstract : It was shown by computation that the endothermic nature of the reduction reaction of magnesium silicates by silicon reducing agents decreased in presence of CaO binding SiO_2. The reduction of Mg silicates was studied experimentally on serpentinite, dunite and peridotite (taken in amounts of 36.3 to 42.0%) reduced by silicon (6.5%) or ferrosilicon (8 to 8.8%) in presence of CaO (47.0 to 52.1%) and the catalyst CaF_2 (2.0 to 3.0%). The temperature rise from 1200 to 1300° and the arise of the reduction

Card 1/2

- 252 -

Darbinyan, M.V.

137-58-2-4360

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 295 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Darbinyan, M.V., Narindzhyan, A.Ye.

TITLE: Iodometric Determination of Sulfidic Sulfur (O iodometricheskom metode opredeleniya sul'fidnoy sery)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN ArmSSR, ser. khim. n., 1957, Vol 10, Nr 2, pp 117-123

ABSTRACT: In the iodometric determination of sulfidic sulfur in minerals, ores, and metals, after the sulfur is distilled off in the form of H_2S and absorbed by a Zn-Cd-acetate solution, lower analytical results are obtained because of the incomplete oxidation of the H_2S in a single absorption vessel, and because the sulfides become coated with liberated S, which forms into lumps---all of which prevents the sulfides from reacting with the I_2. The newly developed way of determining S involves using as absorbent either a $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$ solution acidified by CH_3COOH or an aqueous solution of Na plumbite: $Na_2PbO_2+H_2S=PbS+2NaOH$. The use of these absorbents renders more precise the iodometric determination of S. Better results are obtained with the Na_2PbO_2 solution, because the H_2S is more rapidly absorbed, and the S

Card 1/2

Chem. Inst. AS ArmSSR

137-58-2-4360

Iodometric Determination of Sulfidic Sulfur

liberated during oxidation does not form into lumps.

V.N.

1. Minerals--Sulfidic sulfur--Determination

Card 2/2

DARBINYAN, M.V.; BURNAZYAN, A.S.

Thermodynamics of the reduction of magnesium and calcium oxides by aluminum carbide. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 11 no.5:301-306 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut Sovnarkhoza ArmSSR.
(Magnesium oxides) (Calcium oxides) (Aluminum carbide)

DARBINYAN, M.V.

TITLE: Conference on Autoclave Processes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 7, pp 84-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 23-26 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing-up and coordinating work on autoclave processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble metals. The conference heard reports as follows: D.M. Yukhtanov, Gintsvetmet, on progress throughout the world on the use of hydrometallurgical, particularly autoclave, methods for non-ferrous and rare metal production; G. N. Dobrokhotov, Gipronikel', on nickel leaching practice at some Soviet works; N. I. Onuchkina and G. N. Dobrokhotov on the thermodynamics and kinetics of the selective reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nickel and cobalt from solution; I. Yu. Leshch and K. M. Shelepova, Gipronikel', on design decisions on the application of the flowsheets dealt with by G. N. Dobrokhotov at the Yuzhuralnikel' and Severonikel Combines and the Ufaleyskiy (Ufa) Nickel Works; I. N. Maslenitskiy, Leningradskiy gornyy institut (Leningrad Mining Institute) on the advantages of a combined flotation-autoclave method for nickel-electrolysis of slimes containing platinum-group metals; Y. B. Zhilkin, Severonikel' combine, and S. I. Sobol', Gintsvetmet, on the essentials of the neutral method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-matte flotation; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulphurous-sulphuric method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; N. N. Maslenitskiy, Mekhanobr, on

Card 1/5

the main results of investigations of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-ore beneficiation products: V. I. Popruzhaylo, Mekhanobr, and D. A. Malakhov, Skopinskaya (Skopinsk) TsOF, separately, on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda flowsheet to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G. A. Meyerson, K. Ya. Shapiro, N. N. Khavskiy, R. A. Pavlyuk and A. P. Nadol'skiy, Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in hermetical, heated ball-mills with acids or caustic alkalies; V. I. Spiridonova, S. I. Sobol', Ye. I. Gulyayeva, Z. L. Berlin, I. K. Nelen and B. I. Rudenko, Gintsvetmet, on the treatment of prepared and unprepared sulphide molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave alkaline leaching; I. M. Neleg' and S. I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and Z. M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Darbinyan, Gorno-

Card 2/5

metallurgicheskiy institut (Mining-Metallurgical Institute) of the Sovnarkhoz (economic council) of the Armyanskaya SSR (Armenian SSR), on his investigations of ammoniacal autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrates; S. I. Sobol' on technical-economic factors of ammoniacal leaching; A. I. Sinel'nikova and I. N. Plaksin, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on an oxidizing autoclave process for gold-containing raw material; N. G. Tyurin, Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in oxidizing autoclave leaching in thiosulphate solutions; A. L. Taeft and D. A. Tazeskin and A. Yu. Dadabayev, Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kaz SSR (Metallurgy and Beneficiation Institute of the AS Kaz SSR), respectively, on the physicochemical fundamentals and on works' trials of autoclave salt leaching of polymetallic materials; I. Yu. Leshch, Gipronikel', on the unsuitability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. A. Bernshteyn, VAMI, on industrial experience of a continuous autoclave leaching process for bauxites; V. G. Tronev, IONKh AN

Card 3/5

SSSR (IONKh AS USSR), on compounds of some rare elements in various valency states under oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the presence of anhydrous ammonia; Z. L. Berlin, Gintsvetmet, on autoclave design and operation; P. G. Yakovlev, Gipronikel', and N. Ye. Vishnevskiy, VNII neftekhim, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M. A. Polyanov, K. B. Giredmet, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump. G. L. Shvarts, NIIKhIMMASh, on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIIneftekhim, on corrosion of types 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh18N, 10KhSND and 10GND steels in soda and alkaline solutions in the presence of metal salts and oxygen at 5 - 15 kg/mm^2; V. I. Deryabina and M. N. Kalgatin, VNIIneftekhim, separately, on mechanical properties of hydrogen-affected steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-

Card 4/5

DARBINYAN, M.V.

Thermal reduction of magnesium by carbides. Report No.2: Thermal reduction of dolomite by calcium carbide. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 12 no.6:389-405 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Calcium carbide) (Dolomite)

DARBINYAN, M.V.; SHEKOYAN, S.G.; POGOSYAN, R.U.

Investigation of the methods employed in the treatment of dolomites. Report No.3: Reaction of dolomite with gypsum carbonic acid. Izv.AN Arm.SSR Khim.nauki 13 no.1:17-24 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Dolomite) (Gypsum) (Carbon dioxide)

S/081/60/000/018/004/009
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 18, p. 348, # 74004

AUTHOR: Darbinyan, M. V.

TITLE: A Study on the Use of Magnesium Silicates

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta khimii. AN AzerbSSR, 1959, Vol. 17, pp. 98-105 (Azerb. summary)

TEXT: A vacuum thermal method was developed for obtaining Mg from serpentinite, dunite and periodite. Aluminum powder, ferrosilicon, silicon, aluminum and calcium carbides and the SiAl alloy were tested as reducing agents. A stoichiometric amount of dolomite or serpentinite and of the reducing agent (excess of 5 - 10% of the stoichiometric quantity) are thoroughly mixed with 2 - 2.5% fluorspar (catalyst); the mixture is briquetted and roasted at 1,100°C (in the case of dolomite) and at 750°C (in the case of serpentinite). Serpentinite is reduced worse than dolomite. Ca and Al are the best reducing agents. The author investigated the effect of temperature, holding, the vacuum degree, the amount and quality of the reducing agent and the catalyst on the reduction

Card 1/2

A Study on the Use of Magnesium Silicates

S/018/60/000/018/004/009
A006/A001

of Mg silicates. The yield of Mg increases at a higher temperature, longer holding, and using a catalyst. CaF_2 proved to be the best catalyst, increasing the Mg yield and reducing the temperature of the reaction onset by 50 - 100°C.

G. Gerashchenko

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

S/697/61/000/000/008/018
D228/D303

AUTHOR: Darbinyan, M. V.

TITLE: Autoclave leaching of molybdenum concentrates in a caustic scda solution

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstvennaye komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 67-74

TEXT: This study is a continuation of previous research by M. V. Darbinyan in 1956. Before presenting his own data the author refers to work by G. Neykhauz, F. Pavlek, V. G. Tronev, S. I. Sobol', G.I. Dobrokhotov, D. M. Yukhtanov, K. D. Leont'yeva, Ye. S. Usataya and others on the leaching of various ores, including those of Mo. Tables are given to show the chemical composition of the two concentrates used in the tests; the quantity of Mo leached with NaOH at

Card 1/ 3

S/697/61/000/000/008/018
D228/D303

atmospheric pressure in the presence and in the absence of an oxygen supply; the amounts of Mo and Re leached in a small rotary autoclave (capacity of 100 ml) at different temperatures, pressures and concentrations of NaOH and H^+; and the Mo, Re, Na_2MoO_4, $NaReO_4$, and Na_2SO_4 contents of the leach solution in a large rotary autoclave (capacity of 100 l) under similar physico-chemical conditions. Besides discussing the solution of Mo concentrate in NaOH, the author also briefly outlines a method of treating autoclave solutions to remove Na_2MoO_4 and $CaSO_4$ and ppt. Re on the ionite. The full cycle of operations is illustrated in a flowsheet. These data are considered to indicate that in such a process Mo concentrates can be leached most expediently under the following conditions: an initial oxygen pressure of 50 atm., a temperature of 150 - 200°C, a duration of 3 - 5 hours, and the stoichiometric outlay of caustic soda. In conclusion it is mentioned that the research is being continued in order to perfect the technique, and that the results of another investigation involving the use of NH_4OH in lieu of NaOH will be

published at a later date. There are 4 tables and 19 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: F. A. Forward, Trans. Canad. Inst. Min. Met., 56, 363 (1953); ibid., Min. Congr. J. 40, 49 (1954); S. Nashnes, Trans. Canad. Inst. Min. Met., 58, 212 (1955); W. H. Dresher, M. E.Wodsworth and W. M. Fassel, J. Metals, 8, no. 6, 794-800 (1956).

Card 3/3

BURNAZYAN, A.S.; DARBINYAN, M.V.

Preparation of metallic calcium by the reduction of calcium oxide by aluminum carbide. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.3:81-87 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR i Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Rekomendovana kafedroy analiticheskoy khimii Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Calcium)
(Aluminum carbide)

S/171/62/015/003/001/001
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Darbinyan, M.V., Gaybakyan, D.S.

TITLE: Ion-exchange method of separation of rhenium and molybdenum. Part I. Separation of rhenium from molybdenum on cation-exchanger. KУ-2 (KU-2)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v.15, no.3, 1962, 217-224

TEXT: Sorption of molybdate and perrhenate ions on ion-exchange resin KU-2 in the H form was investigated in the medium of different concentrations of HCl, $HClO_4$, H_2SO_4 and HNO_3. It was found that Re can be separated from Mo in the acidity range of 0.0001 to 0.1 N. The maximum difference in sorption for the two elements is at 0.005 N acidity. Re passes into filtrate completely only if the rate of elution is 2 ml/min or more. For a column length of 20 cm, 0.005 N acidity and 2 ml/min elution rate, 1000 micrograms of Mo can be separated from 50 micrograms of Re. The best desorbents for Mo were found to be 2.5 N NH_4OH, 5% NaOH, 4 N H_2SO_4, 6 N H_3PO_4 and 2 N HCl or H_2SO_4. The method was applied successfully for the analysis of molybednum sulphide

Card 1/2

Ion-exchange method ...

concentrates. There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy university
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii
(Yerevan State University
Department of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1962

Card 2/2

S/171/62/015/004/001/001
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Gaybakyan, D.S., Darbinyan, M.V.

TITLE: An ion-exchange method of separation of rhenium from molybdenum. Part II. Separation of rhenium from molybdenum on cation exchanger КУ-2 (KU-2) in the presence of thiourea

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v.15, no.4, 1962, 321-327

TEXT: The separation of Mo and Rh on cation exchanger KU-2 (H-form) was investigated in aqueous solutions of thiourea under static conditions. The presence of thiourea increases the sorption of Mo, 95% of it being sorbed in 5% thiourea solutions. Only 6 to 7% Rh is sorbed in this solution. The sorption of Mo is explained by the formation of complex ion $[MoO_2(SCN_2H_4)_n]^{2+}$ and also $[MoO_2(SCN_2N_4)_n]^{+}$ due to some reducing action of thiourea. The sorption of Mo is also increased by increasing acidity of the solutions, the maximum sorption being about 60% in 0.001 to 0.005 N HCl. Addition of thiourea to acid solutions also increases the sorption of Mo, 93.5% of it being sorbed in the

Card 1/2

presence of 1% thiourea from 0.00001 to 0.01 N HCl. The same effect is observed in HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 solutions. The separation of Mo from Rh was carried out in 5% aqueous thiourea using a 30 cm long column. 99.5% of Mo was retained by the resin and almost all Rh passed into filtrate. The best desorbent for Mo was oxalic acid or its K salt. The method can be applied successfully during analysis of MoS_2 concentrates by separating Mo from $Ca(RhO_4)_2$ solutions prior to the calorimetric determination of Rh. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Yerevan State University, Department of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1962

BURNAZYAN, A.S.; DARBINYAN. M.V.

Reduction of alkaline earth metal oxides with aluminum carbide. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 15 no.1:25-32 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.
(Alkaline earth oxides) (Aluminum carbides)

S/171/62/015/006/002/006
E021/E492

AUTHORS: Darbinyan, M.V., Gaybakyan, D.S.

TITLE: Ion-exchange method of separating rhenium from molybdenum and other elements. 3rd Report. Ion-exchange separation of rhenium from molybdenum, selenium and tellurium in a strong alkaline medium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v.15, no.6, 1962, 511-519

TEXT: Sorption on AB-18 (AV-18) anionite of both pure solutions of rhenium, molybdenum, selenium and tellurium and their mixtures in various concentrations of hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide was investigated under static and dynamic conditions. The maximum difference between the sorption of rhenium and the sorption of the other three elements was observed in the acidity range 0.5 to 2.0 N and the alkalinity range 2.5 to 5.0 N. Using the optimum data of the static method a detailed investigation was carried out on the separation of rhenium from the other three elements under dynamic conditions varying the concentration of the elements, pH, rate of flow and shape of resin.

Card 1/2

Ion-exchange method ...

Passing the mixture at a rate of 8 ml/min and washing the resin 3 to 5 times with solutions of 5 N caustic soda or 1 N hydrochloric acid gave optimum conditions for sorbing rhenium in small (about 1000 µg) quantities from small quantities of Mo, Se and Te and from large quantities of Mo. Several desorbents were tested; the best of these was dilute (1 N) perchloric acid. For desorption of the absorbed rhenium the above method was used successfully in the analysis of molybdenum concentrates after their fusion with an alkali. There are 1 figure and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet,
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Yerevan State University,
Department of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1962

Card 2/2

DARBINYAN, M.U.

46

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Nauchnaya konferentsiya institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydshanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR. Yerevan, 1957.

Materialy nauchnoy konferentsii institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR (Materials of the Scientific Conference of the Chemical Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhan, Armenian, and Georgian SSR) Yerevan, Izd-vo AN Armyanskoy SSR, 1962. 396 p. 1100 copies printed.

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Resp. Ed.: L. Ye. Ter-Minasyan; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Sikuni; Tech. Ed.: G. S. Sarkisyan.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers, and may be useful to graduate students engaged in chemical research.

COVERAGE: The book contains the results of research in physical, inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry, and in chemical engineering, presented at the Scientific Conference held in Yerevan, 20 through 23 November 1957. Three reports of particular interest are reviewed below. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

Card ~~4/11~~

2/2

DARBINYAN, M.V.

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50

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Nauchnaya konferentsiya institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydshanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR. Yerevan, 1957.

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